

# THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH.

VOL. 10.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, MARCH 11, 1861.

NO. 118.

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH  
Will be published every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, by  
A. G. HODGES & COMPANY,  
At FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable  
in advance.

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December 30, 1859-ly.

Superintendent.

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(Entrance on St. Clair, opposite the Mansion House,) Frankfort, Kentucky.

HAVING opened a Gallery, the undersigned respectfully inform the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity, that he is prepared to take pictures in the best style. Having a superior Camera, he thinks he can please those who may favor him with their patronage.

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He invites those who wish to get their likenesses taken, to call and see specimens of his work. Satisfaction will be given or no charge made.

W. H. H. HARDIN.

April 13, 1860-w&twtw.

Yeoman copy.

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MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN  
**H A T S , C A P S , S T R A W G O O D S**  
AND LADIES FURS,  
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L O U I S V I L L E , K Y .

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JAMES B. CLAY. THOS. B. MONROE, JR.  
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**C L A Y & M O N R O E .**

WILL practice law in the United States, Circuit and District Courts held at Frankfort, and the Court of Appeals of Kentucky. Business confided to them will receive prompt attention.

Address THOS. B. Monroe, Secretary of State, Frankfort, or Clay & Monroe, office Short street, Lexington.

THOS. B. MONROE, JR.

Has been engaged to attend to the unfinished professional business of the late Hon. Ben. Monroe, Communications addressed to him at Frankfort will receive prompt attention.

Frankfort, Jan. 1860-w&twtw.

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FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES Law in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court. Any business confided to him shall be faithfully and promptly attended to. His office is on St. Clair street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky, where he may generally be found.

Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859-tf.

FRANKFORT, KY.

He has just received and opened, at his Establishment on St. Clair Street, Frankfort, Kentucky, where he will manufacture and keep on hand all varieties of Fine Cakes, Preserved Fruits, Pies, Candies, Candy Toys—in short, everything that properly belongs to a first class Confectionery Establishment. He pledges himself that every article manufactured by him shall be of the very best quality.

Families can be furnished, either for weddings or parties, with every article suitable for such occasions, upon the shortest notice and upon the most reasonable terms.

He will also keep the very best of all kinds of Wine which he will sell by the bottle or by the dozen bottles.

He will also supply those who may wish to purchase at wholesale, every article manufactured by him, on as reasonable terms as the same article of like quality can be purchased at Louisville or Cincinnati.

He asks a fair trial, and he feels assured that he can and will render universal satisfaction.

Frankfort, Dec. 28, 1859.

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John M. Harlan,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

Office on St. Clair Street under the Bindery.

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OFFICE on St. Clair street, next door south of the Branch Bank of Kentucky.

Will practice law in partnership in all the Courts held in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties on Jan. 5, 1858-tf.

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OFFICE—West Side Scott St. bet. Third & Fourth Street.

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February 22, 1860-tf.

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Hardware, China, Glass, and Queensware, Wood and Willow Ware, Cigars and Tobacco.

CHARLES M. HAWKINS,

Corner St. Clair Street and Broadway,

FRANKFORT, KY.

(Formerly KILLIS' RESTAURANT.)

Having purchased this establishment, I am prepared to keep a first class RESTAURANT in all the requirements of a good house, and constantly supplied with Oysters, Game of every description in season. Fish, &c., &c. All the seasonal delicacies, the most epicurean taste can demand, served up in a style not to be surpassed in any eating house in this country.

My BAR will contain the best and purest Wines and Liquors, &c., and my aim will be to keep this House in such style as to merit the patronage of all lovers of good eating and drinking.

CHARLES M. HAWKINS.

January 1860-tf.

W. A. GAINES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER,

AND DEALER IN

Hardware, China, Glass, and Queensware, Wood and Willow Ware, Cigars and Tobacco.

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CHARLES M. HAWKINS.

January 1860-tf.

A. C. KEENON's BOOK BINDERY.

A. C. KEENON informs his friends and customers, that he still continues the Book Binding business, in all its branches, at his old stand, over Hon. J. Harlan's office, St. Clair street, and will give his whole attention to its management. He respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to the establishment.

CLERKS will be furnished with RECORD BOOKS suited to any patron, and of the very best quality of paper.

BLANK BOOKS of every description, made up at short notice, to order, on reasonable terms.

Frankfort, July 9, 1860-w&twtw.

THO. S. PAGE.

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PRACTICES in the Circuit and other Courts of Davies, and the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.

Office up stairs in the Gallatin Sun Office.

May 6, 1859-tf.

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D. R. J. G. KEENON,

HAVING permanently located in Frankfort, and rendering professional services to the citizens of the town and vicinity.

Office on Main street, in Mansion House, 2nd door from corner.

[Aug. 29, 1860-tf.]

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DENTAL SURGERY,

BY E. G. HAMBLETON, M. D.

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All work warranted; and the workmanship will show for itself. Calls will be thankfully received.

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[July 13, 1860-by]

H. SAMUEL,

CITY BARBER, FRANKFORT,

Rooms under Commonwealth Office.

If you want your Hair Trimmed, Face Shaved, or your Head Shampooed, go to

H. SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP.

## THE COMMON WEALTH.

**THE DAYS THAT ARE NO MORE.**  
Tears, idle tears; I know not what they mean—  
Tears from the depth of some divine despair  
Rising in the heart, and gathering to the eyes,  
In looking on the happy Auburn fields,  
And thinking of the days that are no more.

Fresh as the first beam glitt'ring on a sail,  
That brings our friends up from the underworld;  
Sad as the last which reddens over ones  
That sinks with all we love below the verge;  
So sad, so fresh, the days that are no more.

Ah, sad and strange as in a dark summer dawns  
The carries of half-awakened birds  
To dying ears, when unto dying eyes  
The casement slowly grows a glimmering square;  
So sad, so strange, the days that are no more.

Dear as remembered scenes after death,  
And sweet as those by hopeless fancy feigned  
On lips that are forever dead as love,  
Death as first love, and wild with all regret;  
O Death in Life, the days that are no more;

**Speech of Hon. Horace Heffren, Delivered in the House of Representatives of Indiana, February 1, 1861:**

The question being on, occurring in the report of the minority of the committee on Federal Relations, submitted January 31st, embracing a series of resolutions on the state of the Union,

Mr. Heffren said:

Mr. SPEAKER—I hope in the discussion of this question, I may be able not only to answer the statements and arguments of gentlemen on the other side of the house, but also to render impregnable the position taken by the minority of the select committee of thirteen.

I will commence with the honorable gentleman from Laporte (Mr. Sherman), who referred to treason and rebellion running through every line and segment of the report of the minority of the committee. While I have great respect for his intelligence and kindness of heart, and while I believe he would say nothing but what is calculated to aid and abet the secessionists, and the gentleman opposed to the circumstances surrounding the northern prison, he must have thought he was speaking about my friend from Allen's (Mr. Jenkins) resolution to annihilate that penitentiary, instead of the minority report of the committee of thirteen. Being charitably disposed, and knowing his whole soul is fixed upon keeping the penitentiary at Michigan City, I look over any remark he may have made in the debate in regard to his report as the offshoot of a morbid imagination. But the gentleman who followed him on the same side of the house, the gentleman from Jasper (Mr. Moody), who has been wading in swamp land frauds in that wretched country for so many months—

Mr. Sherman (interrupting).—The gentleman from Jasper is not here in his seat. I hope no allusion to him will be made.

Mr. Heffren.—With the gentleman from Laporte assume the gentleman's position?

Mr. Sherman.—I prefer not to, in as much as I am reminded that the gentleman from Jasper is not present.

Mr. Heffren.—I will make but a single allusion in regard to the charge of treason and rebellion which he hurled against the Democratic party and their Representatives here. I could expect nothing else from one whose soul is so lost to honor, to decency, and to the finer feelings of human nature—a heart so devoid of feeling, so depraved and infamous, as to rise in his place upon the floor and call in scurrilous terms and heap opprobrious epithets upon the dead.

The Speaker (Mr. Gresham) in the chair) rapping with his wooden mallet.—Order!

Mr. Heffren (with emphasis).—Aye, Mr. Speaker, you may call to order now. Why did you not call to order those gentlemen on the other side of the Chamber when they hurried upon us here the epithets of treason and traitors?

The Speaker (interrupting).—I will inform the gentleman that I have just taken this seat. I was not in the chair when those he refers to were speaking.

Mr. Heffren.—The Speaker of this House suffered those epithets, and we must suppose that he who is his substitute would do the same thing, especially when that substitute did not rise in his place and call the gentlemen to order. So much for that. The gentleman from Kosciusko (Mr. Frazer) spoke this morning about diverse and many things in connection with the subject. I do not propose to follow in the same path which has been marked out here by gentlemen upon the other side. I do not propose to descend to their pools of infamy and scurvy, and in the language that distinguishes pot-house politicians before them upon this floor slanders upon my opponents, save in self-defense. It would be beneath the dignity of a Representative of the people of Indiana, and unbecoming a member who stands here recognizing himself as well as those who surround him as being gentlemen and entitled to respect, until their own conduct prescribes a different course. You may discuss this question as you will—talk of treason and Democratic traitors, talk about the bones of patriotic fathers rattling in their graves, etc., go back to the original records of the past, and lay it up what the Democratic creed was in 1849, and give a dissertation thereon, and even follow it down to 1861, and say that we have changed front—that we have abandoned our party platforms and principles—that they are now different from what they were twelve years ago—and what does it amount to? That is not now the question. It is not who is consistent, but a far greater question is to be met—one affecting every department of industry, and even liberty itself. It is a question of the right of a State or the people of a State to dissolve the bonds that bind them to this Union and exercise the rights of freemen, and establish independent governments, with power to contract alliances, make treaties, etc. But before entering into discussion of this question I must be permitted to answer some of the objections of gentlemen who have preceded me in presenting the accusations made by them, and also to illustrate their positions and arguments, and compare them with their political Bible—the Chicago Platform. The gentleman from Kosciusko (Mr. Frazer) told us this morning of the wrongs of the poor negro. He bewailed his fate in piteous tones and dolorous accents, and took the Abolition ground, as I thought, of negro equality. When I asked him the plain and simple question—“Is a negro a man?”—he dodged and squirmed like a worm upon a hot shovel, until at last I got the answer from him that a negro was a man. Gentlemen appear to be indignant when accused of negro equality, yet their Chicago platform says “all men are created equal, and are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights—that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.” Now, the gentleman says all are equal. Then I submit that, according to your logic, your platform and those who endorse it are in favor of negro equality. Tell me, you who swear by that platform, is it not so? Is it not the fact, and are not the negroes entitled to equal privileges, in accordance with its provisions, with yourselves; and do you not in effect say so?

Mr. Frazer (interrupting).—Does not the bill of rights of the Indiana Constitution commence the same way?

A voice.—“Does the Constitution of the United States?”

Mr. Heffren.—Perhaps they do, sir, but that does not make any difference after the gentleman asserts that a negro is a man. I am following up the arguments of the gentleman from Kosciusko. When he tells me that he swears by the Chicago platform of the Republican party of 1860, and then tell me, when he says a negro is a man, that he is not in favor of negro equality, I must come to one of two conclusions, either he believes that the platform is a lie, or that a negro is not a man.

Mr. Bundy (interrupting).—Does the gentleman say a negro is not a man?

Mr. Heffren.—I do emphatically; and I hope the gentleman from Henry will not take it that I intend to impeach his manhood in making the assertion. I do not. [Laughter.] I think, perhaps, the less I say on that point, the better it will be for me. What is your duty as Representatives? You denounce the report made by the minority of the Committee of Thirteen. You say it is a flag at religion and the Bible. Not a word or a syllable that you find there that gainsays the Bible, its holy precepts, or makes a flag at religion. Look at the three thousand clergymen of New England, who petitioned Congress in the name of Almighty God. Look at those who preach poli-

ties instead of Christ and Him crucified. Look at those long-faced, Judas-hearled, hypocritical wretches who pervade the sanctuary of religion and make a hypocritical show of morality and decency. Look at those scoundrels who call their power to distract our country, who have divided the Church and now seek to carry out their infamous designs by the division of the National Government. Are they not worthy of execration? Are they not deserving of damnation and everlasting scorn and infamy? Sir, in this city they pollute, with their vile presence the House of God; they aid immorality and vice, produce discord and strife, and seem never so well at themselves as when they are stirring up some scheme of disunion. Talk to me and then make me believe the report of the minority hit them too hard. Once I will sit in this city, made, too, in a church by a professed minister of God, a church which I am in mind and wishes God, the God of my life, to judge me, with the right to go to the ballot box and say whether we want slavery or not. When to-morrow morning's sun rises in the east and sheds around a halo of glory, gilding church spire and steeple, and I get up, take one step westward, we stand in the Territory of the United States called Nebraska. Is the gentleman from Henry, are you and I, free? No. Congress has sovereign power over the Territories and it is their right and duty to provide rules for our government. One fatal step and we have to be governed by Congress, a thousand miles off, and by men who never set their foot upon the Territory. Now, tell me I have not got the right to regulate my own affairs in my own way, and say whether I want slavery or not. Though a free man here, I am there a slave of the servt of despots and tyrants.

[CONCLUDED IN NEXT PAPER.]

stand by the doctrines of the Fathers, and advocate the same principles they did! Let us see. In the Declaration of Independence is a clause which says: “All Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed.” Let us illustrate this point. The gentleman from Henry and I set out with our goods and chattles, and as “westward the star of empire takes its way” we went our way over hill and dale, across vale and mountain, on we go. We come within one foot of the line which divides the State of Iowa from Nebraska, and I stand, a free man, with the flag of my country waving over me; I am an equal with the gentleman from Henry, with the same rights given to him with the right to go to the ballot box and say whether we want slavery or not.

There is a platform that has come down from 1798, upon which I stand, that either party to a compact has a right to say what shall be the proper mode of redress. Take the Declaration of Independence, quoted so often upon this floor:—take those principles, and let us stand by the flag of our fathers and the principles which they carried through a seven years' war, and you stand upon the resolutions of 1798. I will read a single extract from that Declaration of Independence.

\* \* \* \* \*

When you talk about coercing fifteen southern

or fifteen northern States of this confederacy, you might as well talk about damming up the Mississippi river and turning its waters toward the Rocky Mountains. The race from which we spring never was conquered. For two thousand years the history of the world records no instance where the Anglo Saxon race, or the people from which they sprung, was ever beaten. When you attempt by northern power to compel the southern states to come into this country to remain subservient and become vassals to them, a foreign power; when that day comes, and in the name of Heaven I trust the time will never come, when brother has got to point the sword at brother's breast; has got to spill brother's blood; has ever got to be called out under the military despotism and dictatorship which is proposed to be given by this House, to the Governor, and it shall be executed by the slaves of the Executive of this State, and we compelled to march across yonder river to take the blood of our brothers upon that soil, I pray that God Almighty may, in his providence and mercy, send an earthquake to sink the whole United States in one common grave. Ask me and the people of Indiana to leave the river to fight our brethren and friends? Who can tell? If the South becomes a confederacy, it would be the death knell to slavery for them to resist. God forbid that my heart should ever contain a sentiment so outrageous to humanity, so lost to everything virtuous and honorable, as to ever hope that the negroes of the South should rise up in insurrection against the brothers, mothers, fathers, sisters and daughters of the southern States, that we of the North should seek to coerce them by any such infamous course of conduct.

M. Frazier (interrupting).—I appeal to the gentleman whether I said any such thing. I said nothing about negro insurrections.

Mr. Heffren.—Some gentleman upon the floor made such reference and if I could here take time to look at my notes I could tell who I am referring to. I am referring to the gentleman who has called my attention to this matter. The gentleman from Kosciusko has called my attention to this matter. In his remarks he spoke among gentlemen. I say that when the gentleman from Jasper was talking about treason and traitors, when he was speaking about the minority report being an insult not only to the Democracy upon this floor but to the people of the State of Indiana, that I could expect nothing better from heart so corrupt and rotten or from a mind so debased, disgraced, dishonored, vile, and cowardly, as would make such a general, disgraceful flog at the dead as you made about the late Governor Willard in the location of the county of Newton county. [Applause.] Mr. Moody.—Would the gentleman if he had been asked the same question?—

Mr. Heffren.—If there was anything more I will give the gentlemen the benefit of it in the fullest, most complete and greatest extent, in all ways, shapes, and manners which he may desire.

Mr. Moody.—Was there nothing else said in regard to my connection with swamp lands?

Mr. Heffren.—I said the gentleman from Jasper, coming from a county where he had been wading in the swamp land trades up to his knees for these many months, nothing better could be expected from you than to disgrace if possible the dead by your remarks.

Mr. Moody.—Speaker, permit me, sir, at that time the gentleman will permit it—

Mr. Heffren.—Certainly. Only one thing remains to insult cast upon you, not in accordance with the code prescribed for gentlemen and clear your garments, or wear the badge of infamy.

Mr. Moody.—I wish to say to members of this House that I have had no connection, within the past two or three years or at any time, with swamp land matters, in any possible shape. I have never been mixed up with their frauds or speculations in any way or manner, except during the last few months. I have investigated these matters to satisfy myself, and I proclaimed the frauds from every stump in that district, and pledged myself to expose them to the public. I will use what influence I possessed to have a thorough and complete investigation of that. If the gentleman stated it because he knows the fact, I will say the gentleman states what is not true; and if he states that he does not know to be true, he certainly is not justified before this body.

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# THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

J. H. JOHNSON, Editor.

MONDAY.....MARCH 11, 1861.

## EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

For Congress:  
**JOHN J. CRITTENDEN.**

We are authorized to announce J. R. BARRICK a candidate for State Treasurer at the ensuing August election  
mar11-w&tw1

When Mr. Breckinridge was running for the Presidency—to please Mr. Yancey—his followers in Kentucky were most indignant when it was suggested that he was the candidate of the disunionists, and that by his running he would divide the strength of Democratic party, secure the election of the Lincoln, and thus give the precipitators a pretext for their treason. They denied the statement with all their might. They repelled the insinuation with a great show of indignation and an unnecessary exhibition of vixenish temper. They pretended that their little feelings were hurt, and shed quarts of crocodile tears over the desecration of the fair fame of "Kentucky's favorite son."

Now they say it is too late to talk about the dangers of dissolution; that the fact already exists. The States that went for Mr. Breckinridge have destroyed it by power of attorney given to Breckinridge electors. They boldly avow secession doctrines, and have transferred their grief—gotten up by the aforesaid insinuation against "Kentucky's only son—from the afflictions of that patriotic young man to the deplorable attitude now occupied by Kentucky. From last session advices, we learn that Kentucky is a "submissionist," and is in great danger of "submitting to Lincoln's Administration!" Hence the flow of tears from the far-seeing eyes of Mr. Breckinridge's Colonels.

If the people of Kentucky had handed the State over to the control of these ardent spirits last November, we would have been in a pretty pickle now, wouldn't we? We should have been by this time the border—outside wall of a Southern Confederacy. Our wits and our property would have been taxed for the purpose of paying the expenses of that paste-board President, Jeff. Davis, and his amusing cabinet of remarkable statesmen. It requires but a glance at what is, and what would have been, had the Breckinridge party prevailed, to convince one who loves the Union that Kentucky, by rejecting Mr. Breckinridge last November, did a very proper thing.

The Selma (Ala.) Issue, a rattlesnake paper, in speaking of the probability of the border slave States following in the wake of S. C., says:

"We do not want such elements in our new Confederacy. We desire no association with unwilling States, who, forgetful of every obligation of political consanguinity, and governed only by a careerous selfishness, come to us for shelter when they can go nowhere else."

That will compare favorably with the general intoxicated outgivings of the Southern Confederacy Press. The idea of the border slave States going to these inflated sapheads for protection is worthy of South Carolina and her statesmen. It would do honor to Wigfall. Who does not know that the border slave States have always protected the cotton States from the thieving depredations of the Abolitionists; and who does not know that in the event of a civil war the border slave States would stand between the extreme North and the extreme South, do all the fighting, while these cotton fanatics would stand back in safety and do all the blowing? If there is anything that is disgusting and ridiculous beyond expression, it is the strained and feverish style of these Southern Confederacy editors, who write under the combined inspiration of bogus patriotism and Cincinnati rectified whisky.

COUNTY JUDGE.—Chas. F. Craddock, Esq., is announced as a candidate for County Judge. He is doubtless well qualified for the office, and is, like all young candidates, sanguine of success. Mr. Robert H. King, who is also running, is also sanguine of success. From present appearances there will be eight or ten more candidates in the field, all of whom—after the invariable manner of candidates—will be sanguine of success. Without doubt, all of them would make a good judge, but owing to an unfortunate peculiarity attending our constitution, only one of them can be elected. We trust that after the candidates all come out they will hold a convention and settle it amongst themselves, so that only one Union man will be before the people of Franklin county for that office.

**JAMES R. BARRICK, Esq.**

To-day we announce this gentleman as the Union candidate for the office of State Treasurer, to be elected next August. Mr. Barrick is a gentleman well qualified for the position, and one who has by his high moral character and brilliant talents won for himself a host of friends. When disunion was first inaugurated in Kentucky by the nomination of J. C. Breckinridge for the Presidency, Mr. Barrick placed himself in unmistakable opposition to the movement, and has since that time been a bold, fearless, and efficient Union man.

HOMICIDE.—Thomas Green, who returned from Texas on Monday, was shot and killed by Boone Judy, at Mount Ida, Montgomery county, Ky., on Tuesday last. Green's familiarity with Judy's wife, it is said, led Judy to attack him. Judy was arrested and lodged in jail at Paris, but subsequently made his escape.

SECESSION IN MISSOURI.—The St. Louis Republican thus speaks of the State Convention now in session in that city:

THE CONVENTION.—This body was occupied yesterday chiefly with receiving resolutions which were mostly referred to the Committee on Federal Relations. They were, it will be seen, declarative of a variety of opinions and propose different plans, looking to a settlement of our national troubles, and the preservation of the Union. It would be presuming to predict the final results of the deliberations of the Convention; but it may be safely pronounced now, that secession finds no favor with it.

ACCIDENT.—On Friday morning the stage was about to start from Harrodsburg to this city, the horses became frightened and unmanageable. The coach was run against a curb stone and overturned. A negro named Cook was killed. The passengers were more or less injured, among whom was Governor Magoffin, who had his left arm broken at the shoulder. We are glad to learn that his injuries are not considered dangerous, and that he will probably be able to return to his home in a few days.

FIRE.—On Thursday evening last the house of Mr. Wm. M. Todd, about two miles from Versailles, was burned to the ground. We understand that it took fire on the roof from sparks from the chimney. Nearly all the valuable furniture was saved, most of it but slightly injured. But the loss to Mr. Todd is a serious one. The house was one of the best built and most conveniently arranged that we have ever seen, and nothing is left but the bare walls, and as he had no insurance his loss cannot be short of \$5000.

INFORMATION WANTED.—Mrs. Margaret Powell, of Lexington, desires to hear from her husband, James Powell, a carpenter by trade. When last heard from he was in Danville, Ky. If this should meet the eye of the wandering James, he is requested to gather up his traps and trot home to Mag.

In another part of this paper we publish extracts from a speech delivered by Mr. Horace Heffern in the Indiana Legislature. We read the speech with a great deal of interest, and have no doubt our readers will find much in it to amuse and instruct.

SENATOR JOHNSON, of Tennessee, on Saturday, when invoking a spirit of love and devotion for the Union, received a response from the crowded galleries which culminated in three terrific cheers for the Union.

THE POST-OFFICE AT NEWPORT.—The Rev. Wm. Andres, formerly of the Floating Bethel at Cincinnati, has been appointed Postmaster at Newport, Ky., vice Dr. John Quincy Adams Foster, resigned.

Harper's Weekly of last week has a portrait of General Twigg, the traitor. His hair is parted in the middle. Could anything better than treason be expected of such a monkey?

A new postoffice has been established at Ducker, in Woodford county, on the Lexington and Frankfort railroad, and Mr. Dishman has been appointed postmaster.

The Hon. Joshua F. Bell will address the citizens of Lincoln county, at Standford, to-day.

THE LITTLE ONES.—Do you think how much a child does in a day? How, from sunrise to sunset, the dear little feet patter around, to us, so aimlessly. Climbing up here, kneeling down there, running to another place, but never still. Twisting and turning, rolling and reaching and doubling, as if testing every bone and muscle for future uses. It is very curious to watch it. One who does so well understand the deep breathing of the rosy little sleeper, as with one arm tossed over its curly head, it prepares for the next day's gymnastics. Tiresome through the day, till that time comes, as the maternal love, that so patiently accomodates itself, hour after hour, to its thousand wants and caprices, real or fancied. A busy creature is a little child. To be looked upon with awe as well as delight, as its clear eye looks trustingly into faces that to God and man have essayed to wear a mask. As it sits down in its little chair to ponder preciously over the white lie you thought it "funny" to tell it.

NEXT THING TO AN ANGEL UPON EARTH.—A gentleman walking through Knightsbridge on Sunday, overheard the following conversation between a man and a woman, who appeared as if just come from some pleasure trip into the country.

Woman—"Blow me, Bill, how tired I do feel. I'm as miserable, too, as a starved herring. What a miserable world is this! I wish I'd never been born, that I do; and now that I'm born, I wish myself dead again."

Man—"Why, Bet, what's the matter with you now? Why are you grumbly about?"

Woman—"Why, don't I tell you I'm as miserable as a rat?"

Man—"Miserable, indeed! Why, what on earth would you have? You was drunk Monday, and you was drunk again Wednesday, and I'm blest if you hadn't had pretty near enough to-day. If that ain't enough pleasure for yer, I don't know what is. I suppose you wants to be a downright hanged here upon earth.—English paper.

A conundrum by induction? must have cost the Knickerbocker a good deal of labor:

"Why is a bee-hive like a bad potato? Because a bee-hive is a bee-holder; And a beholder is a spectator; And a spec-tater is a bad potato!"

The Washington Territory Standard says that a man can be released from his duties to society and offspring in the Legislature of that Territory in one and a half minutes.

Memphis, Tennessee, shipped 100,000 bales of cotton to the Ohio river between the 1st of September and the 26th of February last.

Why ought every decent man at once to come out of South Carolina? Because he ought to be ashamed to be seen in a revolting State.—Punch.

Thos. Hayne, U. S. Marshal for the Northern District of Illinois, has resigned

It is rumored that Col. Switzler, editor of the Columbia (Mo.) Statesman, and a prominent politician, was killed in an affray by one Turner in that city last week.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—Miss Sallie Lane, of Vicksburg, was burned to death at the Female Institute, Clinton, Miss., on Sunday last week.

James Starland, a mail robber, sentenced in 1858, for ten years, has been pardoned by the President.

A rascal eloped from Vincennes, Indiana, last week, with his wife's sister.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS.

### County Judge.

The Hon. John M. Harlan, Presiding Judge of the Franklin county court, having announced his determination to resign that position, we are authorized to announce Robert H. King as a candidate to supply the vacancy.

### RESTES AND DON RIBO

Can be had for the present season on the terms appended.

RESTES will be 4 years old on the 9th of June next, black, with mealy nose, 15 hands 3 inches high, and of superior form, bone and style. As evidence of what is here affirmed, it may be stated, that he won the first prize among the entire get of his sire (Napoleon 3d) as a colt, in the fall of 1857; the first prize in his class at the Lexington Fair, in 1858, and the sweepstakes at the same time—these being his only exhibitions till 2 years old. In 1858 he won the first prize, in his class, at Winchester, and also at Paris, for the first prize in his class at the Lexington Fair, in 1859, and also the sweepstakes, the first prize in his class at the Indiana State Fair, and the sweepstakes, the first prize in his class at Salvias, and the sweepstakes, that having never been beaten in his regular class, and the later of the sweepstakes at two State Fairs, winning in one season \$245 worth of plate when only two years old. He was not exhibited last year, because of the entire season being pledged to breeders.

### PEDIGREE.

RESTES was sired by John F. Pane's imported Jack, Napoleon 3d; dam Ostella (the Red jennet), Osecola, and his grand dam by Logan, Osecola was got by old imported Mammoth, dam by imported Osecola, grand dam Moberly's old Palafax jennet. Logan was sired by Tecumseh (well known as Houghton's Jack), dam Selina by Ulysses, grand dam Calypso. Ulysses and Calypso were selected on the Island of Malta, and imported by Commodore Rogers, and sold to Hon. Henry Clay.

### BOOKS & STATIONERY.

FOR SALE BY KEENON & GIBBONS,

(Late Keenon & Crutcher,) DEALERS IN

MAIN STREET, FRANKFORT, KY.

feb27 w&tly

### LOOK AT THIS.

All persons indebted to the late firm of W. H. Keene & Co., either by note or account, are requested to come forward and settle, on or before the 1st day of April, 1861, otherwise they will have costs to pay.

W. H. KEENE, E. HENSLEY.

W. H. KERNE will continue the business at the stand of the late firm of W. H. Keene & Co., and will be pleased to see all his old friends and punctual customers, and as many new ones as may be pleased to favor him with their business.

TO CONSUMPTIVES AND THOSE AFFLICTED WITH DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUS DEBILITY, HEART DISEASE, FEVER AND AGUE, OR CONSTIPATION.—The undersigned, now seventy-five years old, has for years devoted his time to curing his Parishioners and the poor in New York of these dreadful complaints, which carry thousands and thousands to an untimely grave; he has seldom failed to cure all who have applied to him for relief, and believing it to be a Christian's duty to relieve those abroad, as well as at home, he will send to those who require it, a Copy of Prescriptions used, (free of charge,) with directions for preparing and using the same. Also rules on Diet, Bathing, Ventilation, and Exercise for the Sick; they will find these remedies, a sure cure for Consumption, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, Fever and Ague, Constipation, Heart Disease, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, and Female Complaints, and he hopes every one afflicted will send for a copy, as it will cost nothing, and those suffering should apply before it is too late. These Prescriptions are used by the most eminent Physicians in London, Paris, and New York. Those wishing them will address REV. DR. CHAMBERLAIN, Williamsburg, New York.

ROOMS FOR RENT.

Having determined not to sell the Mansion House property for the present, I desire to rent the rooms in the first story of the building. They will be rented on very reasonable terms by the month.

Application can be made to JAMES R. PAGE, at the store of T. S. Page & Co., St. Clair st., or to THOS. S. PAGE.

May 21, 1860. A. G. HODGES.

### A. CONERY

SIGN OF THE EAGLE.

(late W. P. LOOMIS.)

Has just received Watches, Jewelry, Silver Ware, Fancy Goods, Clocks, and Fine Knives. Call and see them. Prices to suit the times.

Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry repaired.

jans 1st.

MRS. WINSLOW,

An' experienced Nurse and Female Physician, has a soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums and reducing all inflammation—which alloy all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. See advertisement in another column.

June 6, 1860.—ly.

H. WHITTINGHAM.

NEWSPAPER & PERIODICAL AGENT,

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

Continues to furnish American and Foreign Week-

ly.

Advances Sheets received from twenty-four Publishers. Back numbers supplied to complete sets.

Nov. 24, 1858.

STORE ROOM FOR RENT.

The Store Room in the "Commonwealth office"

building, lately occupied by S. Weiler as a cloth-

ing store, is for rent. Apply to G. W. Lewis, at the Commonwealth office.

THE 1ST AND 2D VOLUMES

OF THE

KENTUCKY FARMER.

Sewed and bound with Muslin Backs and Stiff

Paper Covers, can be had at this office at \$1 per volume.

A. G. HODGES & CO.

Aug. 10, 1860.

mar11 w&tly

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting

to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations

of my Prepared Glue, I would caution all persons

to examine before purchasing, and see that the

full name.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.

is on the outside wrapper; all others are swindling counterfeits.

mar11 w&tly.

Coughs. The sudden changes of our climate are sources of PULMONARY, BRONCHIAL, and ASTHMATIC AFFECTIONS.

Experience having proved that simple remedies often act speedily and certainly when taken in the early stages of the disease, recourse should at once be had to "Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Lozenges, let the Cold, Cough, or Irritation of the Throat be ever so slight, as by this precaution a more serious attack may be effectually warded off. PUBLIC SPEAKERS and SINGERS will find them effectual for clearing and strengthening the voice. See advertisement, nov26-w&tly.

### TO THE BREEDERS OF FINE JACK STOCK!

HARTFORD  
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY  
JANUARY 1, 1860.

ASS'TS.

Cash on hand and in Bank, ....	\$38,338 11
Cash in hands of Agents, and in course of trans- mission, ....	62,690 83
Cash loaned on call, ...	30,000 00
Bills receivable for loans, amply secured, ....	131,029 00
Real Estate, unincumbered, (cash value) ....	70,223 59
2409 Shares Bank Stock in Hartford, market value, ....	15,000 00
2200 Shares Bank Stock in New York, market value, ....	260,352 00
960 Shares Bank Stock in Boston, market value, ....	200,225 00
400 Shares Bank Stock in St. Louis, market value, ....	107,565 00
240 Shares Bank Stock in Railroad and other Stock, market value, ...	40,300 00
Hartford City Bonds, 6 per cent, market value, ....	16,750 00
State Stocks, (Tennessee, Ohio, Michigan, Missouri,) 6 per cents, mar- ket value, ....	56,500 00
20 Shares State Bank Wisconsin, market value, ....	36,625 00
Total assets, ....	2,140 00
Total Liabilities, ....	\$36,709 59
	66,930 85

Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire, on  
Dwellings, Furniture, Stores, Warehouses, Mer-  
chandise, Mills, Manufactories, and most other  
kinds of property, can be effected in this Company  
upon as favorable terms as the nature of the risks  
and security of Policy holder will admit.

J. M. MILLS, Agent,

May 18, '60-tf.

Frankfort, Ky.

FRANKFORT AGENCY

OF THE

New York Life Insurance Company

A meeting of the Local Directors of the New  
York Life Insurance Company, held in the  
city of Frankfort, Ky., December 4th, 1858, the  
following was unanimously adopted:

The undersigned, President and Directors of  
the Company, have examined the report and ex-  
hibit of the New York Life Insurance Company for  
the half year ending July 1st, 1858, and being satis-  
fied with its prosperous condition, cordially recom-  
mend it to the encouragement and support of  
the community.

The New York Life Insurance Company has been  
in existence fourteen years, its capital has attained  
the sum of

**\$1,500,000.**

Invested in State stocks, bonds and mortgages on  
real estate.

We think it a most safe and profitable mode of  
investing money. The profits enure to the benefit  
of the insured, and have averaged not less than  
30 per cent, per annum on the premium paid.

Besides these investments in stock, &c., the law  
of New York requires as additional security, that  
\$100,000 shall be deposited with the State Comptroller,  
to meet any lawful demands which the  
Company may fail to pay.

We invite attention to the nature, objects, and  
advantages of Life Insurance, as set forth by this  
Institution.

It will be seen by the above statement that this  
Company is in flourishing condition. Those desirous  
of information in regard to the subject of  
Life Insurance, would do well to call on the Local  
Agent of the above Company, who will give them  
any information that may be desired, or for refer-  
ence apply to either member of the Local Board,  
all of whom are insured in this office.

C. S. MOREHEAD, President.  
EDM. H. TAYLOR,  
THO. S. PAGE,  
CHAS. G. PHYTIAN, Directors.  
R. W. SCOTT,  
H. I. TODD,

CLAIMS PAID AT THIS AGENCY.

John Lane .....	\$5,000
Thomas F. Thornton .....	5,000
Joseph H. Daviess .....	5,000
William G. Craig .....	5,000
John C. Herndon .....	5,000
John T. Pendleton .....	1,500
	\$26,500

MEDICAL EXAMINER, W. C. SNEED, M. D.  
H. WINGATE, Agent,  
Frankfort Branch Bank.

July 1, 1860-tf.

Home Insurance Company,  
OF NEW YORK.

OFFICE, No. 4, WALL STREET,  
CASH CAPITAL \$500,000 00  
AMT OF ASSETS 1st Jan. 1858, \$34,213 34  
AMT OF LIABILITIES, " 41,110 01

This Company continues to insure Buildings, Mer-  
chandise, Ships, in port and their cargoes,  
Household Furniture and Personal Prop-  
erty generally, against Loss or Dam-  
age by Fire, on favorable terms.

Losses Equitably Adjusted and Promptly  
Paid.

Abstract of the SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT OF  
the offices and condition of the HOME INSUR-  
ANCE COMPANY, of the City of New York, on  
the 31st day of December, 1857.

ASSETS.

Cash, Balance in Bank .....	\$ 27,000 56
Bonds and Mortgages (being first lien on Real Estate, worth at least \$891,000.) .....	5,000
Loans on stocks payable on demand, (not including securities, \$253,- 667). ....	150,859 85
Bank Stocks (market value) ....	77,000 00
Real Estate, No. 4 Wall Street (the office of the company) ....	67,604 72
Interest due on 1st January, 1858, (of which \$12,625 93 has since been received) ....	14,375 93
	24,684 75
	2,087 53
	\$34,213 34

LIABILITIES.

Outstanding losses on 31st Decem- ber, 1857, estimated at .....	\$39,410 01
Due Stockholders on account of Seventh dividend .....	1,700 00
	\$41,110 01

NEW YORK, 22d January, 1858.  
CHAS. J. MARTIN, Pres't.  
A. F. WILMARSH, Vice Pres't.  
J. MILTON SMITH, Sec'y.  
H. WINGATE, Agent,  
Frankfort, Ky.

OCT. 12, 1859.

THE  
Hartford Fire Insurance Company,  
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

Capital, \$500,000.

1. ITS CAPITAL IS AMPLE.

2. ITS RATES ARE REASONABLE.

3. IT PAYS ITS LOSSES PROMPTLY.

H. HUNTINGTON, President.

T. C. ALBYN, Secretary.

J. M. MILLS, Agent at Frankfort.

July 1, 1860-tf.

Samuel's New Establishment!

HENRY SAMUEL, BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER,

is happy to inform his friends and the public  
that his new establishment is in comfortable and  
convenient rooms, and ready to attend to all who  
may give him a call. His new establishment is in  
the building of Col. Hodges, on St. Clair street.

He solicits public patronage, and hopes that his  
old friends and customers especially, who patronized  
him before the late fire, will now find their  
way back to his shop.

March 12, 1855-by.

Guard against Fall and Winter Fires!

BY CHOICE INSURANCE  
WITH THE



Incorporated 1819—Charter Perpetual.

CASH CAPITAL, - \$1,000,000,  
ABSOLUTE AND UNIMPAIRED.

NET SURPLUS OF \$942,800 72.

And the prestige of 40 years success and experience.

UPWARDS OF \$12,000,000

Of Losses have been paid by the Etna Insurance  
Company in the past 40 years.

The value of reliable Insurance will be apparent  
from the following

LOSSES PAID BY THE ETNA DURING THE  
PAST FIVE YEARS.

In Ohio .... \$431,520 83 Michigan, \$158,043 81

In Wis'n, 106,955 07 Indiana ... 146,839 81

In Kent'y, 204,939 40 Illinois ... 448,327 41

Missouri ... 384,518 04 Tennessee, 97,540 21

Iowa & Min ... 101,399 46 Kansas, 19,945 77

Penn.A.Va. ... 31,995 82 Ark. & Ga. ... 23,945 09

Mississippi and Alabama .... \$52,412 18

Such a medicine we supply in

Scrofula, or King's Evil,

is a constitutional disease, a corruption of the  
blood, by which this fluid becomes vitiated,  
weak, and poor. Being in the circulation, it  
pervades the whole body, and may burst out  
in disease on any part of it. No organ is free  
from its attacks, nor is there one which it may  
not destroy. The scrofulous taint is variously  
caused by mercurial disease, low living, dis-  
orderly or unhealthy food, impure air, filth  
and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and,  
above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever  
be its origin, it is hereditary in the con-  
stitution, descending "from parent to children  
unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed,  
it seems to be the rod of God who says, "I  
will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon  
their children."

Its effects commence by deposition from the  
blood of corrupt or ulcerous matter, which, in  
the lungs, liver, and internal organs, is termed  
tuberculosis; in the glands, swellings; and on  
the surface, eruptions or sores. This foul cor-  
ruption, which genders in the blood, depresses  
the energies of life, so that scrofulous com-  
plaints not only suffer from scrofulous com-  
plaints, but they have far less power to with-  
stand the attacks of other diseases; conse-  
quently, vast numbers perish by disorders  
which, although not scrofulous in their nature,  
are still rendered fatal by this taint in the  
system. Most of the consumption which de-  
cimates the human family has its origin directly  
of this scrofulous contamination, and many  
destructive diseases of the liver, kidneys, brain,  
and, indeed, of all the organs, arise from or  
are aggravated by the same cause.

One quarter of all our people are scrofulous;  
their persons are invaded by this lurking infec-  
tion, and their health is undermined by it.

To cleanse it from the system we must renovate  
the blood by an alternative medicine, and in-  
vigorate it by healthy food and exercise.

Such a medicine we supply in

AYER'S  
Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla,

the most effectual remedy which the medical  
skill of our times can devise for this every-  
where prevailing and fatal malady. It is com-  
bined from the most active remedies that have  
been discovered for the expurgation of this foul  
disorder from the blood, and the rescue of the  
system. Hence it should be employed for the cure of  
not only scrofula, but also those other affections  
which arise from it, such as Eruptive and  
SKIN DISEASES, ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, RHEUMATISM,  
OR, ERYSIPELAS, PIMPLES, PUSTULES, BLOTHES, BLAINS AND BOILS, TUMORS, TETTER  
AND SALES, SCALD HEAD, KINGWORM, RHEUMATISM, SYPHILITIC AND MERCURIAL DIS-  
EASES, DROPSY, DYSPÉPSIA, DEBILITY, and, indeed,  
ALL COMPLAINTS ARISING FROM VITIA-  
TED OR IMPURE BLOOD. The popular belief  
in "impurity of the blood" is founded in truth,  
for scrofula is a degeneration of the blood. The  
particular purpose and virtue of this Sarsaparilla  
is to purify and regenerate this vital fluid,  
without which sound health is impossible in  
contaminated constitutions.

For the treatment of either class of Headache  
the Cephalic Pills have been found a sure  
remedy, relieving the most acute pains in a few  
minutes, and by its subtle power eradicating the  
diseases of which headache is the unerring index.

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